

# ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 5. NO. 29

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

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## Department Store

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Best Native Jeweler and Engraver in Alaska Employed for This Department of the Store

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Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co.,  
Washington and Mayer Shoes—the best all around line of Shoes  
in Alaska,—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and  
strong and guaranteed,—Finck's Overalls, Bridge & Beach Stoves,  
Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

We are Sole Agents for THE MAYER SHOE

SLOW, BUT SURE is a motto that will apply to some things, but it does not appeal to the people who WEAR MAYER SHOES, for they are not slow to appreciate foot comfort and are sure where they can find it.

The leather used in making the Mayer Shoe is made in Milwaukee, the largest leather-producing city in the world. Being in the very midst of this great industry enables them to pick from the choicest product, and this is one of the reasons why the Mayer Shoe will outwear any other.

Furs Purchased at Highest Prices

## Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

## Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Finest cabbage weather.

The Helen Payne came in from Lake Bay, Monday after supplies.

Marguerite Uhler's boat "Dutchy" is little, but is boss of the bay.

Jim Grove, late of Bellingham, is now employed in Patenaude's shop.

Merchant W. C. Waters made a business trip to Juneau and return on the Seattle.

Wrangell's public school closed last Friday, and Prof. Nash left for Seattle, Monday, where he will take up school work.

I. E. Gobel and V. Davis, of Ottawa, came up on the last Seattle, and have gone up the Stikine river to do some surveying.

The report is current that Judge Porter does not want her at Telegraph, and that she will probably be down on the next Mount Royal.

The Mount Royal arrived down Saturday from her first trip to Telegraph Creek for this season. The river is not too high for good steamboating.

The Prospector, Roy Cole, master, and Charley Hopson, chief, with Steve Chernoff, all-around handy man, bro't Supt. Hunt in from Shakan on a business trip, Friday, returning Saturday.

Decorations Day was appropriately observed at Wrangell. The day was ideal, the exercises were good, and all of the business houses were kept closed for a portion of the day.

The Ketchikan Miner tells of a sea otter skin seven feet long, which was recently captured on the Queen Charlotte Islands by a party of Haida Indians. The skin is worth \$1,000.

A sickly looking fellow recently went into a store in Juneau and sat down on a box of half-rotten oranges. The clerk asked him if he wished to be shown any goods, to which he replied in the negative. After an hour or so, the proprietor approached him with the same question. "No," said the man, "I am very nervous, and my doctor has prescribed quiet for me. Seeing that you do not advertise in the paper, I thought this store would be the quietest place in the town; so I just dropped in to enjoy a few hours of isolation."

A young fellow at the mill, whose name we did not learn, had the misfortune to lose a finger by its coming in contact with a cut-off saw, Tuesday.

Messrs. Henry P. Umben and George Bounts, after spending a couple of weeks in this vicinity, hunting, fishing and attending to business, left on the Seattle for their homes in "Frisco."

John Hyland came up from below on the Seattle and left for his home at Telegraph Creek. John carries a halo of sunshine wherever he goes, and he is always welcome at Wrangell.

Deputy Collector of Customs J. R. Beagle of Ketchikan was in town Monday, returning home after overseeing the unloading of a cargo of coal at several points above. Mr. Beagle is one of the best customs officers on the coast.

J. D. Craig is at the head of a party of fifteen Canadian surveyors that were landed here by the Princess Mary, Saturday night, for running the international boundary line. They left Tuesday for Bradfield Canal, to take up the work where Mr. Frazier left off heretofore, and will continue northward.

T. C. McHugh came in from Point Ellis with the Catherine M., last Saturday, intending to go out again Sunday. But Sunday morning two firemen and the cook struck on him and tied things up; then one fireman got full and celebrated so that finally the boat had to pull out with one fireman, and to run half time. Mr. McHugh intends to be in again on the 11th of this month.

A V. R. Snyder, who was recently removed from the office of U. S. Commissioner, by Judge Gunnison, at the request of the governor, without any warrant of law or justice, and whom the business men of the town asked to have re-instated, is waiting to hear from the Judge, who wired from Fairbanks that he would let him know last week. Snyder does not care for the office, particularly, but thinks he is entitled to the same amount of consideration that should be accorded a Digger Injun.

Judge L. L. Williams, of Juneau, was a passenger south on the City of Seattle, Monday. The Judge took a look about town, and to a Sentinel reporter expressed surprise at the building up of and the general life exhibited here. "From what I had heard, I presumed the old town was about dead; but there is more life exhibited here than in town I have been in for a long while," said he; and Judge Williams never goes.

There was a large shipment of fish below from this point on the Seattle, last Monday—Coulter shipping on ice, while Hadlan & Sommers forwarded in tierces. No fish in the world excel the king salmon taken from these waters.

The officers up north seem to be afraid of editors. Editor Henry of the Tanana Citizen was recently indicted for libel, and in taking him to Fairbanks, the officers handcuffed him and chained his legs to the deck of the steamer.

"Babe," the little fox-terrier bitch belonging to Collector Bronson, broke one of her hind legs last week, while romping on some sacks of sugar. Dr. Hughes set the member in a plaster cast, and at last reports the little patient was getting along nicely.

The cable announces that a great many counterfeit gold coins have been put into circulation in Alaska. Well, why not? It will just fill in a missing link. What more fitting for a counterfeit government than a counterfeit coin?—Ex.

The work on the portage wagon road on Prince of Wales Island is progressing rapidly, and Capt. Pillsbury of the commission, who is in charge of the work, expects to have the job completed by the middle of June. About 1,200 feet will be substantially planked, and a mile and a half of corduroy laid, the balance being graded and ditched so as to insure solidity and permanence.—Douglas Island News.

Mr. J. S. Rayburn, a mining expert from Duluth, Minn., accompanied President Jury and Secretary Klemptner of the Portage Mountain Mining Co., over to their mines on Duncan Canal, last week, and went thoroughly over the properties. This week Mr. Rayburn has been over on the main land with Charley Nelson and Ole Johnson, looking into the Glacier Basin and Ground Hog claims. Of course the expert is keeping his opinion to himself for the present.

An exchange says: "Don't judge a man by his clothes, God made one and the tailor made the other. Don't judge a man by his family, for Cain belonged to a good family. Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed. Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the rat often inhabit the grander structure. When a man dies they who survive him ask what property is left behind; the angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has done before he died."

## FIVE HUNDRED "SIMOLEONS"

Is The Amount Raised For the 4th of July Celebration at Wrangell Town

The eagle will scream, guns will boom, flags will fly, and it will be a gala day generally for all who attend the celebration of the Glorious Fourth at Wrangell. On that day "from the rising of the sun even unto the going down thereof" there will be a grand patriotic love feast and one continual round of pleasure. The war department has agreed to mount a 10-inch gun on Point Shakesy, and this will be fired at intervals of ten minutes all day. (Lord, forgive us for lying!)

The committee went out soliciting on Monday of this week, and in two hours raised over \$400 to defray the expenses of the grand event. There are enough smaller contributions in sight to raise this amount to over \$500. This money will be disbursed in prizes to winners of boat races, Indian canoe races, swimming races, log rollings, foot races, pole vaulting, hurdles, high jumping, novelty races, etc. The committee desires to make special features of the Indian canoe races and the log rolling contests, and in order to make them so, will offer some fine prizes. Natives from all over this district are invited to take part in the races, which will be in singles, doubles and crews. The log-rolling contests are also open to all comers.

Invitations are extended to all West Coast points, Petersburg, Kake, Lake Bay, Santa Ana and all other adjacent camps to come to Wrangell on that big day and help us to celebrate it in true American style. We would also invite Ketchikan, but we believe in patronizing home industry, and that place is to have her own celebration.

The stores will be kept open at least a part of the day, giving those who wish a chance to combine business with pleasure. The saloons will be open, so you need not go dry. Best of all, however, will be the opportunity of ordering any job printing which you may need, or placing your name upon the SENTINEL subscription list. At all events, don't miss this celebration.

Thursday last was an ideal day for angling. Had our citizens been up at 5 a.m. they would have seen a party composed of L. C. Patenaude, Edward Weber, Guy Carson, Harry Raymond, J. McKenna, Harry Gartley, J. H. Wheeler, Henry P. Umben and George Bounts leaving on the little steamer Antelope with high hopes of a big catch on the several creeks down the south channel. Some were dropped off at Pat's Creek, others at Konk's, Anita and Leo. They fished hard all day, and when a summing up was made at night when they started homeward, they found seven in Gartley's basket, Capt. Lewis had one and Wheeler, three. This was not overly encouraging; but the gentlemen all joined in saying that there was too much water in the streams, owing to the warm weather melting the snow. All reported a pleasant day, however, if Pat did nearly cause a panic by getting his feet tangled up with the whistle cord.

Mr. E. S. Busby, chief customs officer for Canada, spent several days in town this week, while waiting for the Mount Royal to make her second trip, at which time he went up to Telegraph Creek. Mr. Busby is a very close observer, and after looking over this townsite, said that it was the best he had seen in this section of the world. He also said that increasing development of the Cassiar meant a great deal for Wrangell, as all traffic must be through here until such a time as a railroad is built in from the south. This year's increase of fifty per cent over last year in the amount of inside freight, he said, is a forerunner of the years to come.

O. P. Brown of Petersburg went below on the City of Seattle. Mr. Brown, from reports, has his troubles, as well as other people. He brought several Japanese up to work in his cannery. Last week four of them undertook to run things, and for a day or two matters were in a chaotic state, amounting almost to a riot. Mr. Brown finally "got his dander up," fired the four mischief makers, after which things ran along smoothly.

Following is a list of pupils of Miss Woods' department of the public school who were neither absent nor tardy during the month of May: Sammie Enley, Willie Stedman, Walter Coulter, Wallace Sinclair, Louis Lemieux, Tallie Enley, Amanda Horgheim, Bella Horgheim, Mabel Wigg, Alice Kincad, Elsie Moore, Grace Wigg.

The Challenge came in from Klawack, Tuesday, after another load of box lunch.

## THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits  
A SPECIALTY

Everything at Lowest Prices

## St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually

Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

## SHAKAN SIFTINGS

Mrs. R. L. Fox and little daughter left on May 29 for the far east. She will spend most of the summer in Nova Scotia.

Col. Johnson of the Alaska Marble Co. arrived on the mail boat from Seattle, to spend a week or two at Marble Creek, looking after the business of the company.

The Prospector went down to Holbrook with Mr. Hunt, who expected to put in a bid at the much-advertised auction which was to come off on May 25. That sale was like the rind of the dorkie's melon.

The Al-Kl came into this port, Tuesday last and gladdened the hearts of many who were waiting for freight.

Capt. Smith of Salvation Army fame, went to Klawack on the mail boat last week.

L. P. Hunt of the Shakan Salmon Co., was called to Wrangell by important business last Friday. The crew of the Prospector hustled out their best clothes in order to be in the procession while in Wrangell.

Mr. Johnson of the Alaska Marble Co. also went to the straits city last Friday, intending to go below on the first boat.

The natives celebrated the 30th of May in a manner peculiar to themselves. TULACUM.

Postmaster Worden's new home is nearing completion.

Deputy Marshal Grant is painting and papering, getting ready for his wife, expected to arrive on the Cottage, today.



DR. HARRY C. DeVIGNE  
GENERAL PRACTICE.

Calls attended day or Night.  
Wakeland Building, Wrangell, Alaska.

## ALASKANS

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS A NECESSITY to every man working for wages in Alaska. You need to save for the future. And if you wish to, YOU CAN HAVE THAT ACCOUNT WITH

DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000  
SEATTLE

Savings accounts earn 4 per cent, compounded Twice each year. Write for our free booklet about

BANKING BY MAIL

Wrangell Marble  
.... Works ....

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slate manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA

Do not buy an Expert—Buy a Little Giant  
BEST BY TEST  
RELIABLE  
REVERSIBLE  
TWO-CYCLE  
Simple and easy to operate, only three moving parts, gears, valves or springs, nothing to get out of order. Min bearings fabricated, workmanship and material of the highest order, and guaranteed. Jump spark ignition. No heavy nor cumbersome. Most efficient in every detail.  
SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent  
Wrangell, Alaska

## The Hudson's Bay Co's. Steamer MOUNT ROYAL

Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and way points along the Stikine River, on or about

MAY 20, 1907

offering finest accommodations for tourists and hunters.

For rates and other particulars, address

G. LOCKERBY, Purser,  
J. P. BUCEY, Master.  
Wrangell, Alaska



## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

A complaining woman and an empty pocketbook make few friends.

"Everybody hates a successful man," says Mr. Harriman. And everybody knows a failure. So what's the use?

Venezuela's latest revolution lasted eight days and is reported to have been almost as serious as scarlet fever.

"Dreadnought — except — herself" seems to be the fitting title of England's monster battle ship after her dangerous trial trip.

A 10-year-old boy is reported to have made \$40,000 speculating in Wall street recently. How he will cry when they get it back.

J. G. Phelps Stokes thinks there should be public ownership of the earth. He, too, must have some reason for wanting to make Chancellor Day mad.

Even the anti-suicide bureau will be unable to do much for the people who are in the habit of taking medicine in the dark.

Ex-President Cleveland has no use for old bachelors. If his wife had always felt that way he might still be one of the detested things.

Prince Henry of Holland has turned out to be a hero. Perhaps Queen Wilhelmina knew what she was doing when she selected him, after all.

It begins to look as if Mr. Rockefeller had been converted to the Carnegie theory that it is disgraceful to die rich. His zeal resembles that of the new convert.

H. O. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, has been sued for \$40,000. If the plaintiff gets it we may look for a sharp advance in the price of sugar.

It is when we order a porterhouse steak and are served with a slab of sole leather that we realize how important the pure food law is to ameliorate the sufferings of people who eat.

The Rev. Dr. Gladden persists in talking about the "tainted wealth" of Rockefeller. He coined the phrase, and he clings to it with greater tenacity than Mr. Rockefeller clings to his wealth.

General Booth of the Salvation Army makes the announcement that he is willing to receive all the tainted money which may be offered. He thinks he knows of a way to remove the taints, and he probably does.

And still another Russian coachman has been blown up by mistake for his illustrious employer. Controlling the destinies of a humble hack seems to be just about as dangerous as driving a 100-horse power motor.

James Bryce, the new British ambassador to this country, will receive a salary of \$50,000 a year, as much as is received by the President of the United States. Perhaps Mr. Bull has been reading about the price of groceries and things over here.

According to some curious investigations conducted by English scientists eldest sons tend to be criminals and youngest sons paupers. A great many thousand school children and many family histories have been examined to yield these results. First-born children were found to be, as a rule, taller and heavier, with greater ability and endurance than the others. This is in accordance with the popular feeling in many countries that the oldest child is superior to the others and deserving of special privileges. It is a well-established fact that among men of genius an undue proportion are eldest sons.

Nature designed men and women to live out of doors the most of the time where the sun can strike their faces, where the pure air can get to their lungs. Just take the rose and see what it will do when kept away from the sunlight. It may blossom after a long time, but the petals will be half grown and the color will be faded. Then take that rose and place it in the sunshine. It will open and bloom in all its glory. Well, boys and girls and old boys and girls are much more finely organized structures than the rose bush which gives us these wonderful blossoms. They grow pinched and puny when they are kept in the shade. Even the chickens teach the value of sunlight. The hen does not know a single thing, so far as intelligence goes, except to lay eggs, but she kicks on her job unless the coop is supplied with windows.

It is frequently remarked that the sense of vision is by no means as keen in the civilized man as it is in the savage. The same is claimed to be true of the senses of hearing and of smell. The Indian can distinguish objects at a remote distance which are invisible to his more highly evolved companion. He can detect sounds which the scholar recognizes only in slight degree and after closest attention. The difference is not so marked in regard to odors, but it is said that comparing ourselves with the ancient Romans the sense of smell is also degenerating. On the other hand it may be claimed that civilized man can see tints which the sav-

age cannot distinguish. He may not hear the sound of a remote footstep in the forest, but he can detect the fine harmonies of a Beethoven sonata which the savage cannot. His sense of touch is far more exquisite and so too is the sense of taste. The extremes of difference are doubtless due not to any natural superiority or inferiority but to the necessity for cultivation in some particular direction. To secure his food the primitive man must give attention to distant sounds and sights to which the man who has his food set before him is indifferent. The Boers in the late war were noted for their keenness of vision. Their security had depended on it for generations. So long as it is in the power of an individual to cultivate any of his senses still further should occasion demand, it can hardly be said his senses are degenerating, even though the present stage of development is less than that of an inferior race. It is not to be expected that one's faculties should always be on the extreme degree of tension, since it would doubtless mean a corresponding loss of power in another and more important direction.

Considering the number and opulence of our American millionaires, it must be deemed strange that the steamship managers have been so slow in providing for them exclusive and high-priced accommodations on the ocean "flyers." Until very recently the best cabin that money could secure differed very little from the ordinary first-class quarters except perhaps in location. The richest man in the world went to Europe last summer in a suite of two staterooms that were no better than the accommodations enjoyed by 200 or 300 poorer people. The possibilities in the way of exclusiveness and correspondingly high prices were not appreciated by the steamship designers. This omission is in a fair way of being repaired by the construction of what might be called "sea flats" on the ships of one trans-Atlantic line. On the steamship Minnetonka, which arrived at New York from London the other day, the first of these apartments was exhibited. The "sea flats" are located on "saloon square," which is a broad corridor amidships. The "flats" flank either side. No. 1 has a drawing room, sitting room, two bedrooms, smoking room and bath. In No. 2 the drawing room and smoking room are omitted. Of course, they are ground floor flats and there is no elevator, no stairs and no janitor. The exposure changes frequently and the air is excellent. These "flats" are the latest development in ship designing and they are for people who can afford them. They offer every homelike advantage that is possible on shipboard. The servant girl question is, of course, eliminated. It costs a pretty penny to occupy one of these "flats," but the landlord does not require a lease for a year. People who have plenty of money and a desire to escape the society of their fellow men will be glad to pay whatever the price may be. It is pretty safe to predict, however, that the very richest people will not patronize the "sea flats." Such people are ordinarily satisfied with the same accommodations that ordinary folks enjoy.

Oil and Gas for Mexico.

Denuding of Forests Causes Dismal Grant Concessions.

Gradually Mexico is becoming Americanized, due to the foresight of President Diaz. For years gas was not allowed to be manufactured in the republic. A few years ago a small plant was installed in Merida, the capital of Yucatan. Because the Mexicans considered gas dangerous it was impossible to get a concession to manufacture it. Another reason was the great scarcity of fuel. It has caused the government much worry. Wood for domestic purposes is sold in the City of Mexico by "stick" and the forests of any extent are hundreds of miles distant from the capital. The universal material for domestic consumption is charcoal and the manufacture of the product is rapidly denuding the forests which exist within a reasonable radius of the City of Mexico. It was to preserve these forests and solve the fuel question that President Diaz granted the concession for the erection of gas plants all over the republic. So high has the price of wood been within late years that a short time ago the railroads found it profitable to import their ties from Japan.

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It is proposed now to build an oil pipe line from the recently discovered wells of the Gulf coast, near Tampico, to the City of Mexico, an immense undertaking, for the liquid will have to be raised from the sea level to a height of over 7,000 feet, from where it will be distributed to various towns and cities on the plateau.

The men to whom have been granted the concession have issued instructions to commence the installation of a gas plant to supply the City of Mexico and the suburban towns of Teacayua, Mixcoac, San Angel, Churubusco, Tacuba, Atzacapotzalco, Coyacan and Tlalpam.

The contract is made under the law of "new industries" between the executive of the new republic and Edward Doheny, Charles A. Canfield and Norman Bridge, which grants to these men a concession to erect and operate in any city or town within the republic of Mexico gas plants for the manufacture and distribution of crude oil gas. Incredible as it may seem, there is not in the City of Mexico with nearly 500,000 people a single bit of gas burned, so that the capital has come to be known as the electric city, for it is one of the most brilliantly lighted municipalities in the world.

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## THE DOWN-AND-OUT CLUB.

**T**HE Down-and-Out Club has its members in every city, town, village and hamlet of the country; you brush against them in the congested marketing places; you find them far from the haunts of men, drowning their lives in idleness, eating the bread of self-reproach, and drinking the leaves that are always found in the bottom of the chalice of pleasure.

Men come into membership in the club in a particular way; some very few, however, come to its entrance by the avenue of sickness and pain; some trudge along "Weariness street," others through "Laziness alley" and still others over the rough and rugged path of "Don't Care."

You have no difficulty in recognizing a Down-and-Outer wherever he may be. He has a hang-dog, dejected, beaten and buffeted appearance. He shows in his face that he has lost all hope and doesn't care whether school keeps or not. His handshake is weak and flabby, and as he replies to your questions he has a shifty look in his eye and a whine in his voice that declare in unmistakable language that he has taken his past master's degree in the club. His clothing is unkempt, soiled and frayed. He is listless, weary, sad and, above all, excessively tired of it all. Rarely is it that a man who comes into full membership in the Down-and-Out Club ever takes his papers of resignation from it. He knows he has been a fool to identify himself with it, yet he lacks the courage to say to his fellow clubmen, "I am going to get out."

It does not require much energy to get into the club. On the contrary, it is the lack of energy that lands the member within the precinct of the Down-and-Outers. But it does take courage, tremendous pluck and determined stick-to-itiveness for a man when once a member or on the verge of membership to get up and away from the noxious influence that, while stupefying, still attracts the men to membership in the club.—*Utica Globe.*

## MAINTAINING GOOD ROADS.

**T**HE amount of ignorance, or indifference, displayed in the neglect of new macadamized roads would scarcely be credible to a European, who has been accustomed to witness the watchful care with which the famous roads of Europe are maintained and the very first signs of wear corrected. Instead of keeping a gang of men employed in the constant, day-by-day, repair of weak spots, hollows and ruts, our authorities in many cases seem to think that it is sufficient to spread a few loads of top dressing over the whole surface of the road annually or biennially, as the case may be, and let it go at that. Under this method the solid portions of the road receive just as much care as those which have developed soft spots and shown the need of more extended repair. The top dressing serves no better purpose than to temporarily cover up the damage of the last season's travel, and in a few weeks' time the surface is about as badly, if not more, broken up than before. Matters go from worse to worse until there is a call for drastic remedies. In nine cases out of ten the drastic remedy consists in breaking up the entire surface, and practically rebuilding the road.

Now, it has been proved to a demonstration, not merely in Europe, but in certain sections of this country where

the maintenance of roads is intelligently and conscientiously carried on, that if a macadamized road be properly built in the first instance, with firm foundation, adequate drainage, and an ample crown to shed the water from its surface; and if a small force of men answering to the section gang on a steam railroad, be kept constantly employed in repairing any incipient wear of the road, such a highway need never be rebuilt, but will be good for all time. That is the great lesson which needs to be enforced by the advocates of good roads.—*Scientific American.*

## REBUILDING SAN FRANCISCO.

**T**HE largest American city of the Pacific coast, so nearly obliterated in its physical features, has sufficiently restored itself to be a habitable place, and to carry on the business that is the chief asset. It is remarked that two San Franciscos are rising, one a city of shacks for temporary needs, and the other built of brick, stone and re-enforced concrete for permanent use. Since May building permits to the value of \$92,000,000 have been issued. All the busy streets have been cleared and three-fourths of the street car service is again in operation. Most of the noted business places have reopened at the old stands, and the San Franciscans hope to get back even the "local atmosphere" found alone in life at the Golden Gate.

No city whose trade is sound can be destroyed. In Chicago the great fire it but an item in local history, not a perceptible fact in the town as it exists to-day. Galveston, overwhelmed by a flood, is a greater and safer city than before. San Francisco is struggling out of its ruins without the slightest doubt that its destiny will be practically the same as if it had not been doubly ravaged. Yet calamity is too grim a visitor to be incurred if it can possibly be avoided. Fire has been called a beautifier, but it is frightfully costly. The year's conflagrations in the United States have caused a loss of over \$300,000,000. It is an item that can be immensely cut down, as the experience of European cities proves. A good resolution for 1907 is to work in the direction of buildings that will not burn.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## THE BOMB IN ST. PETER'S.

**A**NARCHISM is always stupid, but when it gives vent to itself by stabbing a professor of zoology because he disapproves of murder, or by exploding a bomb in St. Peter's at Rome, it descends to depths of stupidity which should bring shame even into the ranks of anarchy itself.

Meaningless malice can make no progress, bombs and daggers or no bombs and daggers. Any fool can carry a tin box of gunpowder into a cathedral when no one is paying any attention to such a possibility and cause it to explode. But will that make the world start and shiver in terror? On the contrary, it will simply cause it to lay in a new supply of rat poison.

That no lives were lost through the present outrage is one great cause of congratulation. And that St. Peter's itself and its art treasures are unharmed is another. A third cause of congratulation is to be hoped the world will have later—the prompt arrest and punishment of the scoundrels.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

## JOINING HANDS BY LETTER.

**I**nternational Exchange for School Children Is a Success.

The German central office for the international exchange of correspondence between school children has just issued a report on the working of the institution. Since the opening of the movement in 1897 to the end of June, 1906, there have been taken part in the international exchange of letters 454 German schools, of which 180 were girls' schools; 330 French, sixty-nine girls; 174 American; sixty-nine English; thirty-five Austrian, six Belgian, three Swiss and one Australian school.

Some 20,000 young persons of all these nations have by these means come into friendly relations with each other, and by the interchange of thought learned something of each others' ways of life and thought. And if, adds the committee, the larger number of these have necessarily limited their epistolary exercises to the mere interchange of compliments and platitudes and then let the matter drop there has been an encouraging percentage who have persevered and cemented a real friendship with their correspondents, thus mutually interesting and aiding each other and doing a great deal to combat international prejudices. If such an end has been achieved by 1,000 of the 20,000 the result may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

A set of "rules" for the general guidance of the correspondents has been drawn up by Prof. Dr. R. Hartmann of Leipzig, president of the committee, one of which is the strong discouragement of any approbatory mention of drinking habits.

## Handling a Tiger.

"In a cage near the room in which I lived while in Khiva," says Langdon Warner in the Century Magazine, "was a tiger from the Oxus swamps. He had taken a dislike to me, and every time I passed his cage he got up and paced angrily toward me, snarling."

"Into the cage of this beast, at the command of the prince, a Turkoman stepped, armed with a short stick as big round as his wrist. With this stick he struck the tiger's nose as he came for him, and then, with palms out and eyes fixed, he walked slowly up to the snarling beast and stroked his face and flank."

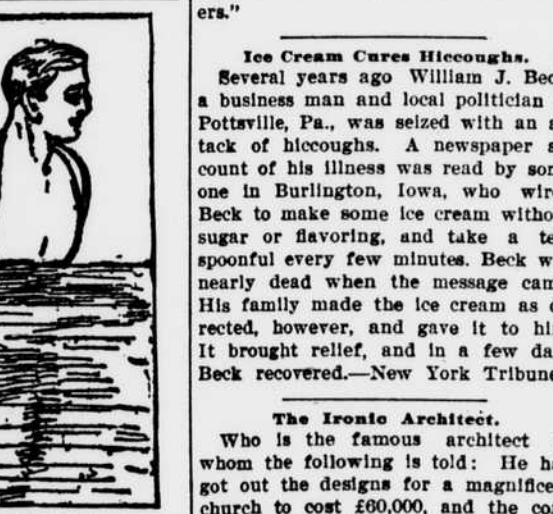
"The tiger snarled and took the man's hand in his open mouth. I held my breath and looked for the bleeding stamp to fall away. But keeping that hand perfectly still, with the other he tickled the tiger's jaw and scratched his ear, till with a yawn and a pleased

snarl the big cat rolled over on his back to have his belly scratched. "The man then sank to his knees, always keeping his hands in motion over the glossy fur, and with his foot drew toward him a collar attached to a chain. This he snapped round the beast's neck and, rising to his feet, laid hold of the chain and dragged the tiger out."

"This was only the second time that the cage had been entered. As soon as the tiger was outside he espied the watching party and started for them, but came up short on the collar. If he had chosen to use his weight and strength no four of them could have held his tether, but as it was, the Turkoman found little difficulty with him, and held him, snarling, while a camera was snapped."

## SWIMMING APPARATUS.

Attached to the Shoulders and Operated by Propellers. Because a person cannot swim in an excuse now for not venturing into deep water—if he uses the electric-propelling machine shown in the illustration. This machine does the work for him and can be used as a life-saving apparatus or an automatic swimming



SWIMMING MADE EASY.

machine. The main body or case of the apparatus consists of a light aluminum box about 20 inches high, which is adapted to be carried on the back of the swimmer. In this box is a motor, which is used to drive the propeller, situated in the rear of the box. On each side of the apparatus are bags for keeping the apparatus and the swimmer afloat. The apparatus is made as light as possible, and every precaution taken to insure the perfect working of the motor under water.

## BATH OF BLOOD IN INDIA.

Price of an Heir—An Oriental Superstition.

At the beginning of June the Punjab chief court passed judgment in an extraordinary case that had come before it on appeal from the Umballa sessions court, says the London Telegraph. A correspondent of the Spectator briefly recalls the facts as stated in the sessions court. In the town of Jagadri, about forty miles from Umballa, there lived a merchant of some position. Like all Hindoos, he was keenly anxious to have a son, but all the children that his wife bore were born dead. Last year it seemed probable that she might again hope to be a mother and the merchant sought advice from a religious mendicant in order to secure that the expected child should be born alive. The Jogi told the merchant that if his wife bathed in human blood her child would live. This seems to be a very ancient belief, and, revolting as it must have been to a Hindoo woman, the anxiety of husband and wife for a son brought them to assent to the crime for which they were tried. A boy, Arjan by name, about 8 or 9 years of age, was kidnapped, and, after being kept a prisoner for thirty hours, was strangled. His blood was collected in a brass vessel, and after certain charms had been repeated the expectant mother smeared the blood over her body and so fulfilled the rite. The boy was soon missed and the crime came to light through the confession of the man who had kidnapped the child and had received 3 rupees for doing so. To the Western mind the whole affair is marked by cruel folly, but the common folk of the Punjab will pass that by, for the merchant's wife gave birth to a living infant while in jail. All Jagadri will believe that the spells and the rite have proven potent.

This is the story of the murder and its sequel as heard in the sessions court. In the high court the sentences passed by the sessions judge were reversed on a question of the validity of the evidence and on a point of procedure which to the lay mind does not seem of first importance, and the high court judges considered the story of murder on account of the superstition improbable. It may be that the summary report received does not put the judges' position clearly. As stated, it indicates a want of familiarity with the thought of the country folk that is surprising. That the accused committed the crime with which they were charged may or may not be true. Without the full evidence it is impossible to arrive at the truth, especially as the high court judges have declared that they found it quite impossible to get at the truth of the murder. But it is a widespread belief that in some mysterious way a human life may purchase or guarantee the favor of the demon powers that can do most harm, and will be constantly hostile unless so propitiated. This belief works in many ways, and such cases as the above and that which occurred in the district of Bellary, in south India, in which it was shown that a child had been sacrificed to propitiate a deity thought to guard a hidden treasure, are proof that, in spite of the 140,000 schools in modern India, the mind of the common people holds to it still.

## Patent Office Is Flooded.

The inventive breed is not dying out in America. The commissioner of patents at Washington calls loudly for larger quarters, more clerks and bigger pay for overworked examiners. There is such a flood of new devices pouring into the patent office as was never seen before. The examiners are fairly swamped and are a full year behind in their work.

Naturally enough, motors and submarine and aerial navigating devices lead the list. Modern man insists upon flying, and the inventor who adds speed to his passing to and fro upon the earth, in the air, or in or under the water is certain of his reward.

The inventors are no believers in the early coming of peace among the nations, for improvements upon weapons and new explosives are well nigh as numerous as new motors. Yet with all this gunning for gain and racing for fame on the part of the inventors the chances are that some unconsidered thing like the wooden ball with a rusted string or the globe catch for women's purses will win the largest rewards in the future as in the past.

## Suitable Timber.

Wood pulp is made into paper, and so trees become books. For problem novels, knotty trees are most appropriate. For country yarns—old hickory. For schoolboy stories—the birch. For animal tales—the dogwood. For necrologies—the weeping willow.

For sporting articles—the boxwood. For books on style—the spruce. For seaside books—the beech. For joke books—the chestnut.—*Boston Transcript.*

## In the Days of His Youth.

Mrs. Housekeep—Go away! You're nothing but a lazy old tramp and you were never anything else. Don't tell me—

Ragson Tatters—Yer mistaken, lady. Ah! dey was a time—

Mrs. Housekeep—None of your lies, now!

Ragson Tatters—I wuz goin' ter say, ma'am, dey wuz a time w'en I wuz a lazy young tramp.—*Philadelphia Press.*

About the only difference between accepting a position and securing a job is the matter of remuneration.

## FAMOUS BEAUTY FROWNS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE FAD



La Milo, the most famous beauty in Europe, and who artists declare could have served as a model for Venus de Milo, declares that physical culture threatens to spoil feminine pulchritude.

"I don't recommend physical culture which develops muscle and makes one part of the body abnormal at the expense of the other," says La Milo. "A woman does not want to have great muscular limbs. She ought to go to the famous statues and study them. The poetic ideal of the sculptor represents the highest form of feminine beauty, and all a girl should desire in the matter of physical loveliness is to reach, as far as possible, the exquisite proportions of the graven gems which are sheltered in our sculpture galleries. Physical culture is against all canons of true art for women. It was never intended that a woman should emulate a man, whose glory lies in his strength."

## AIR ALWAYS FULL OF DUST.

Particles Not Observed Because Too Small to Reflect Light.

"A most interesting study," a prominent government scientist recently remarked, "is that of what might be termed the foreign elements of the atmosphere. The earth's atmosphere contains an enormous quantity of dust, and it is everywhere, in the country as well as in the towns."

"The reason why we do not see it constantly is that the particles do not reflect enough light to make an impression on the retina. A ray of bright sunlight in a dark room reveals innumerable particles, and yet the millions we see are but a small proportion of the whole, being the larger particles."

"It is not at all difficult to collect these particles for the purposes of study. Probably the most successful way is that first used by Pasteur, who drew a stream of air through a tube containing nitrated cotton. The cotton was then dissolved by treating it with ether and the residue washed and dried. The particles may be measured by means of a fine micrometer, a late perfection of which enables measurements of as little as one-seventy-millionth of an inch to be made."

"How these particles are loosed in the air may be readily seen when it is remembered that all mechanical action has a tendency to reduce to a powder whatever substance is in fractional contact, even the waves beating upon the shore make a dust. Rain in falling collects considerable quantities of this dust and snow still larger amounts. This accounts for the 'red snow' sometimes heard of, the color being caused by mineral particles."

"Of the total weight of the atmosphere dust about 65 to 75 per cent is inorganic matter. This portion is absolutely harmless, but in the 25 to 35 per cent of organic matter are to be found germs of almost every kind, and particularly in cities is this percentage dangerous to humanity."

"In the inorganic portion have been found practically all mineral substances, including the metals sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, nickel, cobalt and iron. Iron appears in much greater quantity than any other metal, much of that coming from planetary space. The rushing of meteors through space causes a friction which gradually reduces them to powder containing much iron, some of which joins the earth's atmosphere."

## Never Feared Her.

"Della," began Mrs. Newell, timidly, "I don't suppose—that you would—er—object to my getting an alarm clock?"

"Not at all, ma'am," replied the sleepy cook; "them things never disturb me at all."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Even the bartender has a poor opinion of the man who plays cards in the middle of the day.



# Spring Humors

Impure or effete matters accumulated in the blood during the winter cause in the spring such disfiguring and painful troubles as boils, pimples, and other eruptions, also weakness, loss of appetite, that tired feeling.

The best medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly cleanses the blood, and effects permanent cures by giving healthy functional activity to the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin.

Sarsaparilla is Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate tablet form. They have identical curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy, no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage, and no druggists or promptness of use by mail.

C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED under the Food and



Mrs. L. Bickford, Gossville, N. H., says: "Every spring I was completely prostrated, run down, from dyspepsia and that tired feeling. But I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla helps me from the first dose, completely restores good health and strength."

Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

## BUILDING MATERIAL

Good Goods Low Prices Satisfaction Guaranteed

We handle Doors, Windows, Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Columns, Newels, Balusters, Rail, Mouldings, Plate Glass, Art Glass, Etc. Write us at once giving us a list of what you want and we will quote you prices. When in the city, call on us. Remember we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

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Lighting, Cooking and Heating by Gas for Suburban and Country Buildings. Parrott's latest improved

## GAS MACHINE

Write for descriptive printed matter or call at The HEINE PARROTT MFG. CO., 825 Pike St., Seattle, U. S. A.

FARMERS You want to get all you can out of your labor. We buy your fruit, vegetables and eggs at highest rates. We want the best. Strawberries and Cherries particularly. Free stencil.

A. D. BLOWERS & CO., Seattle

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PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS A guaranteed cure for Hay fever, Coughs, Croup, Indigestion, Wind Troubles, Deafness, etc. Mail 50 cents. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sure of Going to Heaven.

"What are you looking so sour about?"

"Our minister is always talking about white-robed angels."

"Well?"

"Well, I know I'll be just miserable in heaven; I look horrid in white."

Houston (Tex.) Post.

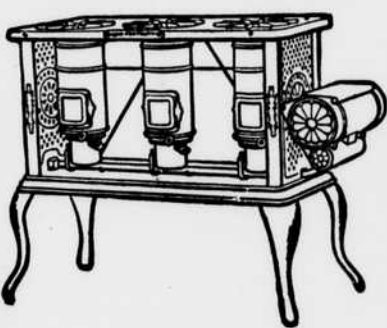
## HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN

# ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c

## A Wonderful Oil Stove



Entirely different from all others. Embodies new ideas, new principles. Easily managed. Reduces fuel expense. Ready for business at moment of lighting. For your summer cooking get a

## NEW PERFECTION

## Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Its heat is highly concentrated. Does not overheat the kitchen. Oil always at a maintained level. Three sizes. Fully warranted. It is not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

## THE Rayo Lamp

is the best lamp for all-round household use. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickel-plated. Perfectly constructed; absolutely safe; unexcelled in light-giving power; an ornament to any room. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INCORPORATED)



## HERE IS RURAL CONTENT.

Hospitality that Grooms the Stranger on a Southern Farm.

Ever hang your horse up at the gate of the average small farmer's house about an hour before noon or sundown and get his promise of "a meal's victuals" and a night's rest? If not you've missed a great experience. You are taken out to the back porch, where a big tin basin sits on a long, low shelf. There is cool water a-plenty, with yellow soap and clean, rough towels. You and the master of the house compose yourselves in big splint-bottom rocking chairs, light your pipes and watch your "critter" rolling in the stable lot, while a small black person waits for him to get through, holding two bundles of sweet-smelling fodder to give him afterward.

Soon a swarm of colored children with an assortment of cur dog comes trooping into the yard. "Hi, dere, Cindy!" "Slick 'em, Tige!" And away go the chickens, with the dogs and pickaninies after them. There is a vast clatter and uproar of clucks and screams, and, presently, somewhere under the house you catch the sound of chokes and squawks which signify assassination.

At last, after inhaling many grateful odors, you are summoned to the living room and there, assembled without ostentation, are the fried relics of your feathered friends; great cuts of savory home-made bacon, heaps of fresh eggs, cooked on both sides, hot biscuits and cornbread, honey, yellow milk, steaming coffee and slabs of butter, with the perfume of the clover rich upon it. So you feast!

Any industrious and patient and determined man can build for himself just such a home in almost any Southern neighborhood. There is no room in that region for the incendiary agitator—for the man who preaches discontent and expects to thrive on social chaos. But the honest toiler, equipped with the very smallest glimmer of intelligence and thrift, can build a competence for himself and bestow upon his family health, happiness and civilization. Take it or leave it—Washington Post.

## REPENTED OF HIS BARGAIN.

A certain young man of literary tastes has two somewhat incongruous yet almost equally expensive fads—a fondness for dogs of illustrious pedigree and a love for first editions of celebrated books. One day he invited a friend to his house to see two of his latest acquisitions. One of them was an imported bull-terrier, and the other was a rare copy of a work by a celebrated Boston author. He exhibited the dog first.

"Isn't he a beauty!" he exclaimed. "He's the finest specimen of that breed that was ever brought to this town, and I got him for about half what he is worth. Yes, he's perfectly harmless, and as gentle as he can be. Now I'll show you something in the book line that you don't see every day. Cost me a good round sum of money, too."

They went into the library, and the first thing that caught his eye was the mangled wreck of his cherished volume lying on the table. He summoned his colored valet.

"Sam," he said, wrathfully, "what has happened to this book? I wouldn't have had it ruined for a hundred dollars!"

"Hit wuz de dawg, suh," answered Sam. "You lef' 'im in hyuh when yo' went away, suh, an' he done chewed it all up. Ve's sorry, suh."

The following advertisement appeared among the small "ads" in a local paper the next day:

"Wanted — To Exchange — A full-blooded imported bull-terrier dog, of the finest breed, for a copy of the first edition of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.'"

## CHANCE FOR MOSLEM GIRLS.

Educational Advantages Offered in Turkey Signs of an Awakening.

In Turkey there are 1,500 schools in which girls receive education. There are forty secondary schools having 3,000 girls on their rolls. The learning of koran is compulsory and arithmetic, geography and elementary science are taught. Teaching has now become a respectable profession and young women, after passing the normal examinations, elect to become tutresses in distant parts of the empire.

Those who are in a position to prosecute their studies to the highest standard learn the French, English and German languages, which they speak fluently. In Constantinople young women go up for the medical profession and there are more than 300 nurses at the present day. Female education is not an innovation among the Mohammedans of the present day.

Arab and Moorish women in their palmy days, when their European sisters were steeped in ignorance, would deliver sermons and would profess in colleges and schools. The present deplorable position of the Mohammedan females is due to the general degradation of the nation. An awakening is now taking place in some parts of the Mohammedan world and the day may possibly dawn again when the stain of ignorance may be wiped off from the Mohammedan women of this country with the help of government—Calcutta Country and People.

papers in grandfather's hand, which she had worn for I don't know how long in a little oil-silk bag round her neck, never caring to use them.

## UNCLE SAM'S BEST DETECTIVE.

William J. Burns is Credited with that Distinction.

William J. Burns, who is working up the evidence against the officials of San Francisco, is the best detective in the service of the United States government. His work for the secret service is one of the unwritten classics of the service. The rounding up of the biggest counterfeiting operators that have ever appeared in the country—the Philadelphia-Lancaster gang—was his case. He had many assistants, but he was at the head of the investigation. The Taylor-Bredell gang, as it was called, made \$100 silver certificates that got by bank tellers and skilled clerks in subterranean ways as readily as the genuine notes. This gang, made up of wealthy men, manufactured counterfeit internal revenue stamps, by means of which they defrauded the government out of \$200,000 in stamps.

As an outgrowth of that trial, Elery P. Ingham, former United States attorney at Philadelphia, and his assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, were convicted of a charge of attempting bribery. The four counterfeiters were each sent to the penitentiary for



WILLIAM J. BURNS.

twelve and one-half years. Burns later got these men for making counterfeit \$20 notes out of \$1 silver certificates while they were still confined in jail, the counterfeiters having, by the application of extraordinary ingenuity, managed to engrave a set of plates in jail. Burns worked up the Oregon land fraud cases which led to the conviction of Senator Mitchell and others. On a number of occasions President Roosevelt has selected him for important duty.

## CAPTAIN WINS THE CROSS.

Proves to His General That His Assertion Is True.

The Russian field marshal Paskievitch records the following incident: On one occasion he had ordered a well-sustained shell fire to be opened on a certain point which obstructed him in his operations and impatiently awaited the result. Seeing that his orders were not obeyed, Paskievitch set spurs to his horse and galloped toward the eminence on which the unlucky battery was stationed.

"Who is the fool in command here?" he asked.

"I am," answered an officer, stepping up to the general.

"Well, captain, how is it your shells have not got to work yet?"

"Because they are bad and won't explode, general."

"All bosh, I tell you, sir; you don't catch me with such silly stuff. This very evening you shall be tried by court martial."

The captain then took a shell out of the heap, lighting the fuse, and holding the smoking projectile in his hand he saluted his superior officer, saying: "See for yourself!" Paskievitch, without wincing, stood with folded arms awaiting to see whether the shell would burst or the fuse go out. When the burst had gone out the captain threw the shell on the ground and the general, muttering to himself, "He is right," rushed off to the scene of action to take some other measures. The same evening, however, he sent the captain the cross of St. Vladimir.—London Telegraph.

## Doing His Share.

"Do you contribute to the happiness and prosperity of others without expecting any selfish reward?" asked the sincere man.

"I should say so," answered the crusty citizen. "I have for years been making directors happy and prosperous by paying life insurance premiums."—Washington Star.

## Just His Way.

"That was a sly trick. I'll bet Slyman was the author of it."

"Why, there isn't the slightest evidence to connect him with it."

"That's just why I'm sure he's at the bottom of it."—Philadelphia Press.

When Something Comes of It. Nell—These men who are always trying to kiss you make me very tired. Belle—Me, too. There's nothing I admire so much as a successful man.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Royalty's Whispered Conversation. The emperor and empress of Japan when receiving a visitor whom they have not met before, generally converse in whispers.

## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, SCALP CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

## Excursion to Fatherland

Leaving Seattle May 17, with Pastor Linden as leader, via Chicago and Montreal in private cars, thence on the fast Turbine Allan S. S. "Victoria" down the beautiful St. Lawrence river, across the Atlantic in less than six days. To arrive home for midsummer celebrations. Our 11th excursion. Satisfaction guaranteed. While times are good why not visit the old home? For rates and information call or write—a postal will do.

THE CHILBERG AGENCY, Basement Mutual Life Bldg., Seattle.

## To Live Long.

Do you care to round out a full century of life?

Then hearken to the precepts of Dr. J. B. S. King, as submitted to the Natural Health Club of Chicago:

"The first thirty-three years of a man's life is for growth," Dr. King asserts. "The next thirty-three-year period is for work, and man's remaining years are for the enjoyment of the fruits of labor."

"Stoutness at 40 is as much a sign of old age as gray hair. When it is noticed the diet should be cut down one-third."

"The ideal old age is to be lean, spare and active."

"For paleness eat lean meat and spinach."

"To make gray brain matter, eat eggs, beans and oats."

"For sound sleep, eat onions and garlic."

"For a pure brain stimulant, drink coffee."

"After exhausting mental labor, eat yolk of eggs."

"After exhausting physical labor drink infused tea."

"Oats for children and Indian corn for adults form almost perfect food. Meat is the only food for a severe effort. Too much meat, however, causes bad temper. The nearest approach to a perfect brain stimulant is coffee."

"For a sudden strong effort or severe trial eat meat."

"For a long-continued effort or endurance eat cereals."

The Marion (Ohio) Star says a four-year-old oyster is best for eating purposes. But how are we going to induce an oyster to tell its age?

## "THE MARRYING SQUIRE."

Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., has married 1,400 Couples.

Justice Geo. E. Law, of Brazil, Ind., has fairly earned the title "The Marrying Squire," by which he is known far and wide, having already married some 1,400 couples.

Ten years ago he was deputy county treasurer.

"At that time," said Justice Law, "I was suffering from an annoying kidney trouble. My back ached, my rest was broken at night, and the passages of the kidney secretions were too frequent and contained sediment. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1897, and for the past nine years I have been free from kidney complaint and backache."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Home-Made Cough Candy.

A simple home-made cough candy, which is as follows: Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in half a pint of boiling water. In another dish put a cupful of broken bits of slippery elm, and cover this also with boiling water. Let them stand for two hours, then strain them both through a muslin bag into a saucepan containing a pound and a half of granulated sugar. Extract all the liquor you can, stir the sugar until it is melted, then allow it to boil until it turns to candy. After the syrup has cooked ten minutes, before it candies, add the juice of two lemons. When it candies pour it immediately on greased papers.

A British sailor who coughed when silence was ordered was dropped several grades. A cough-drop, so to speak.

The British navy has a destroyer of a torpedo boat destroyer. Now we want a destroyer of a destroyer of a torpedo boat destroyer.

## Orange Marmalade.

Do not peel the oranges, but slice two dozen of them and take out the seeds. Slice and seed two large unpeeled lemons. Do this work with a sharp knife, as the slices must be very thin. Save all the juice and measure it, adding enough water to make three quarts of liquid. Put fruit and liquid into a stone crock, cover and set in the cellar all night. In the morning turn into a preserving kettle and bring slowly to a gentle boil. Simmer until the fruit-rind is very tender. Now allow a pound of sugar for each pint of liquid and add this to the fruit. Boil again until the rind looks clear and is very tender. Take from the fire and when cool turn into jelly glasses.

## Corn Purée.

Drain the liquor from a can of corn, chop the corn very fine, add to it a quart of salted water and simmer at the side of the range for an hour. Rub through a colander, return to the fire, add a teaspoonful of sugar and when this melts stir in a tablespoonful of butter rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of flour. Stir until smooth, then add slowly to a pint of scalding milk into which a pinch of baking soda has been stirred. When near the boiling point remove from the fire and pour gradually, beating all the time, upon two well-whipped eggs. Season and serve immediately.

## Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," are relatively safer than those who travel and work on American railroads. In 1905, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, 3,598 persons were killed and 75,524 injured in railroad accidents in the United States; the figures for 1906 are not yet compiled. Of the killed 3,361 were employees of the railroads and 66,833 of the injured were employees. There is a painful impression that the casualties of 1906 will exhibit still larger totals.

Sea travel on the Transatlantic steamships is less hazardous than making the passage of Broadway at 23d street in New York. Indeed, one is more likely to be struck by lightning in bed at home than to lose one's life as a passenger by one of the old reliable lines.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

## Two Sides of a Word.

Miss Sharpe—I've paid this bill once.

Baker—Indeed, ma'am, I'm very sorry that I didn't recollect it. Miss Sharpe—I dare say that you are sorry that you didn't recollect it, but I'll take care of that.

Some men are born great, but the majority don't even have greatness thrust upon them.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. See "FOR FREE" \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. King, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Indoor life, with the numerous artificial and unwholesome conditions which it imposes, is a powerful factor in lowering the vitality, diminishing the power to resist disease and in maintaining a continual contact with conditions productive of disease. Monkeys and most other wild animals deteriorate rapidly in captivity because of the deprivation of the fresh air and sunshine to which they are naturally adapted. Civilized women are almost compelled to live sedentary lives. This fact accounts in large degree for the almost universal invalidism among them.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's son is engaged to a \$3,000,000 heiress. A little "Outlook" of his own.

## Pe-ru-na Relieves Spring Catarrh



MISS DORA HAYDEN

"Without hesitation I write to thank you for the great relief I have found in your valuable medicine, Peruna, and will call the attention of all my friends suffering with catarrh to that fact. Besides I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with catarrh in any form."—Miss Dora Hayden, 819 6th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

## A Case of Spring Catarrh.

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# ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER  
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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## JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

Just before the close of the last session of congress, that body made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of placing visible marks along the imaginary line of the 141st meridian forming the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions, from Mount St. Elias north to the Arctic ocean. This is in accordance with the treaty signed at Washington some time ago by Secretary Root on behalf of the United States, and Sir Mortimer Durand, then British ambassador, and providing for the location in place of the 141st meridian by the erection of permanent monuments at the joint expense of the two countries. Last summer scientific experts from both governments were detailed to the work of locating the exact line, and temporary posts were erected at intervals. An important point was marked when it was found just where the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon River. The work will be continued this year and will take several seasons to complete. The work of placing visible marks along the irregular boundary line of Southeastern Alaska has been under way for some time, and pyramid-shaped aluminum monuments on granite bases have been erected at stated intervals; the marks to be set on the line of the 141st meridian, presumably, will be of the same kind; or bronze monuments may be employed. The boundary line being thus permanently marked, disputes as to exact location will be prevented. Such disputes are quite likely to occur wherever discoveries of gold and copper are made in the vicinity of the dividing line, and were the boundary line not exactly determined the property rights of individuals might be jeopardized, where locations conflicted according as to whether they were made under the laws of the United States or Canada. It is pleasing to know that this boundary question has been finally and satisfactorily settled.

Seattle, June 1. Under blue skies, with the bright sun shining warmly, the first ground for the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition of 1909 was broken. More perfect weather for the event could not have been desired, and the speeches following it were seen and heard by thousands of people. A pleasing incident of the day was the deferring of the sailing of four Nome steamers for several hours in order that the hundreds of passengers booked might be given an opportunity to attend the ceremonies. An immense parade was formed shortly before noon, which marched through the city streets and then went to the site of the exposition. At precisely 2:15 p. m., President Chilberg turned the first spadefull of earth. The shovel and the pick used were of solid gold, from Fairbanks and Nome mines. This ceremony was followed by speeches by Hon. J. H. Barrett, representing President Roose-

velt; Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, Governor Mead of Washington and Mayor Moore of Seattle. It is estimated that at least 100,000 persons attended the exercises.

It is meet, it is proper and it is altogether in keeping with the trend of human events in this day and age that the "cities of the dead" be kept up in proper and presentable shape. Sentinel is sorry to say that the Wrangell cemetery has been sadly neglected in the years gone by. Many of the graves are unmarked, and in some instances the mounds are sunken to a level with the surrounding grounds, and with the exception of a few graves all are covered with a thick growth of underbrush and weeds, showing utter neglect. That cemetery could be made a beautiful spot, and the Sentinel suggests that the citizens of Wrangell "take a day off" and unite in clearing up these grounds, thus showing a proper respect for the dead.

The Sentinel would not presume for a moment to dictate to the Town Trustee regarding his duty; but as this is a matter that interests every property owner, we must ask if the matter is not moving just a trifle slower than it should for the good of all concerned. Several contemplated improvements are held back waiting for the establishment of lines and only last week a deal that would have meant the erection of a fine business block on Front street, was knocked in the head because of this fact. These things hurt, and hence we feel it our duty to speak of the matter.

Mrs. McKinley, wife of our martyred President, is dead, and the last obsequies over her remains were in keeping with the pure and upright life of the noble woman. During the life of her husband she was his adviser in his many noble impulses and acts, and it was no wonder that she endeared herself in the hearts of the thousands who turned out to pay their tribute to her true worth.

Well, have you commenced tearing down that dilapidated shack? No? Why, don't you know that you would save more than the cost of tearing it down by converting it into stovewood?

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## COMMUNICATION

DOUGLAS, ALASKA, May 31, 1907.  
EDITOR SENTINEL:—I would like to answer what appears to be an editorial (though no name is appended) in a recent issue of the Record-Miner. In this article the writer speaks of a defense fund of a quarter of a million dollars for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case, which has lately been raised throughout the country, by secret agents, and insinuates that such agents are in this mining district begging funds. Will the writer please specify such agents, as I am sure there are a large number of working men around here who would be only too glad to donate toward helping to disprove such dastardly charges against innocent men. A quarter of a million dollars, forsooth. A hundred millions would be none too much to expend in uncovering the plots of the enemies of organized labor.

Does the writer of the article in the Record-Miner know that the principal prosecuting attorney is a United States Senator (Borah) who was indicted as a timber thief? A nice man (?) to speak against the life of another! Again, the prisoner, although never having been proven guilty of any crime, is condemned by the chief executive of the nation, who gives to the press that the prisoner is an "undesirable citizen." Did the chief executive condemn his chum and henchman, Sherman Bell, when he coined the expression "Habeas corpus, be damned; we'll give them post mortems!" The Fourth of July is near at hand, and the Declaration of Independence—upon which the Constitution of the United States is founded—will be read all over the land. Citizens, please listen intently when next you hear it read, and judge whether a man who says "To hell with the Constitution" is an "undesirable citizen." Yet this man has never been condemned by our executive.

As regards the bribing and assassination of the jury, spoken of by the writer, we can assure the public that there is not the least chance of the defense being able to approach the jury, even if they wished, as, from all accounts, they are too closely watched by the prosecution. They may be assassinated, it is true, but in our opinion, it will be on account of a verdict favorable to the prisoners, and will be accomplished by the same men who are responsible for the murders with which the prisoners are charged.

Again, the writer states that a quarter of a million dollars could not be legitimately used in defense of the prisoners. We would like to know what the Mine and Smelter Trust is paying for their conviction. I do not know much about lawyers' fees; but I know that the fees paid by the Standard Oil Company to its attorney when a deal is consummated far exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Of course it is not legitimate, as the money to pay Standard Oil fees is stolen from the people, and then, probably the writer of the article in the Record-Miner, considers a money deal of far more importance than the defense of a human life. Hoping to hear from him further, I am yours, respectfully,

GEORGE THOMAS.

That the country up the Stikine is rapidly improving, is shown by the fact that the amount of bonded goods shipped up this year is 50 per cent. greater than heretofore. Keep your eye on the Cassiar country!

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# FINEST OF CLIMATES

The climate of southeastern Alaska ranges from zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, the warm Japan current keeping the temperature up in winter, and the cooling north wind tempering the heated portion of the year. Fruits, vegetable and berries grow in abundance. Wild berries in lavish profusion.

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The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the marts of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

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For further information write to any merchant who care enough for the town to advertise in their home newspaper, or to

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